

NORWICH BULLETIN and Courier

126 YEARS OLD

Published every day in the year except Sunday,
Subscription price 12c a week; 50c a month; \$5.00
a year in advance.

Entered as the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as
second-class matter.

Telephone Calls.
Bulletin Business Office, 485
Bulletin Editorial Room, 12-3
Bulletin Job Room, 31-2
Williamette Office, 31 Church St., Telephone
187.

Norwich, Friday, April 14, 1922.

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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING APRIL 8th, 1922
11,721

RUNNING WILD FOR EFFECT.

As if they were giving publicity to some great sensation there have been several underhanded attacks made in Congress of late which are certainly no credit to those responsible. Little consideration seems to have been given to the seriousness of the charges made. The object appears to have been to get the services going for the purpose of doing as much harm as possible, or have as much influence as they were expected to have upon legislation, and then make an attempt, if at all, to find out the truth of the matter after interest in it had ceased and the false brand had done its work.

There were two instances during the discussion of the treaty when Secretary Hughes, who had intended to have nothing to say in regard to the deliberations before the senate, felt obliged in justice to fair dealing to show up the justice of the claims and set forth the facts. The purpose of the allegations was to all intents and purposes to influence the opinion of the senators and there didn't seem to be very much care taken to have the statements correct in undertaking to bring about that influence.

There are of course cases where opinions differ and it may be that it is one of them when the claim is made that the navy reduction recommended according with the naval treaty, but there again Secretary Hughes is obliged to state that it would not maintain fully the standard of the treaty, which should be done.

Perhaps the worst of all, however, is the attack which has been made upon Secretary Weeks of the war department against whom the charge was made that he had profited, as a member of the firm of Horwath & Weeks, from the sale of the Boston Marine company in 1918. Secretary Weeks not only comes forth with a vigorous denial of such a charge but declares, as was given wide publicity at the time, that he severed all connection with the firm when elected to the senate in 1915.

The making of such charges cannot be too strongly condemned, since it could have been easily established before the charge was made that it was grossly incorrect. There is seldom any excuse for such wild and damaging charges.

ELECTION RESULTS.

These among the democrats who are trying to get a lot of consolation out of the results of the recent election in New Britain and in the 17th congressional district in New York state are overlooking the underlying conditions.

In the New Britain election it was plainly indicated that the result was dictated by the republicans. There was a democratic mayor elected but he would not have been but for the votes of republicans. Whenever there is a division in a party's ranks there is bound to be happy results for the opposing party. There was a serious rift in the republican party as the result of the contest for the republican nomination. The fact that candidates quickly was successful meant hundreds of votes for his democratic opponent and it was those hundreds of votes that elected the democratic mayor.

A considerable block of republicans didn't simply refrain from voting for their mayoralty candidate but insisted on helping his opponent and they accompanied their object. The rest of the republican city ticket, against whom there was not that feeling, were elected, showing the normal republican strength.

As to the contest in the New York congressional district there was a decided increase in the majority by which the republican congressman was elected over his opponent but in this special election there was not the aid of a presidential contest like the landslide of 1920 to bring out the votes and that within the past decade twice have republicans been elected in that district by smaller majorities and once a democrat has been chosen.

The measure of strength at this time concerned prohibition. That was the one issue upon which the candidates went before the people in a large range of sections of the state. Not a large vote was cast but it showed the elites to be accessible to the masses. The country to the side with the dry upon the question of the Volstead act. With the candidates lined up on that question party politics was sidetracked and there was little or no attempt to make a comparison of actual party strength. On the prohibition question even it would indicate that all who had been opposed to the Volstead law, though the majority of those voting stood by it.

AGAINST INCREASING LENIENCY.

In view of the many instances where parole prisoners are involved in new criminal acts, and the criticism which is so often heard to the effect that they ought not to have been given the benefit of freedom they were enjoying, it is interesting to note that the parole board of the state of New York, through one of its members speaking in its behalf, is of the opinion that the way for criminals ought not to be instantly made easier.

The board wasn't speaking in behalf of any changes in the laws governing the board but it was giving its opinion to the governor, who is endeavoring to determine whether the duties of the board should be increased by giving his approval to the bill passed by the legislature providing that first offenders can be released by the parole board after their first year in prison.

The law is regarded as a dangerous one and believed to have gone through

the legislature without its object being fully understood. The parole board recognizes that there would be nearly 3,000 prisoners that might claim their release under it, and frankly it is their opinion that it is against a safe and sane law enforcement policy.

The law is not the product of the parole board, which has no interest in it but it believes that it is inclined in a dangerous direction. The parole board apparently considers that it is now shouldering enough blame in administering the laws as they exist. Their attitude might indicate that they do not approve of much of the leniency that is being shown to criminals and certainly are not desirous of having the proposed responsibility thrust upon them.

What is needed is the treatment of criminals in a manner that will bring about greater respect for the law. Plainly the parole board believes that the release of criminals would amount to little or nothing if those sentenced for crime, up to manslaughter, could be released from prison after having served a year of their sentence.

LET EVERYONE DO IT.

In connection with the purpose of the Boy Scouts to do a good deed daily it is impossible to overlook one bit of excellent work that has been done by one troop in another state, where a cleanup movement had been inaugurated and where the village green seemed to appeal to the Scouts as being in such a condition that it needed their undivided attention until it could be made presentable.

Boy Scouts are enthusiastic and thorough workers when they get started and they carried out their effort in this town with excellent results. There are many such opportunities for such organization to give helpful assistance. There is hardly a campaign for the securing of more attractive conditions in which they cannot play and play an important part.

Aside from the work which they can do it is well that they should be interested in such civic movements. Their responsibilities in the community are certain to increase from year to year and the closer they are brought in touch with them during their years of development the better will be their understanding of such cooperative efforts.

But it is not to be supposed that cleanup movements should be slanted off onto the shoulders of the Boy Scouts or the boys in general. They can and will do their part but there are the others who must lend their encouragement and give their support. It is where there is a general determination to overcome conditions which are known to be against the best interests of any community, where there is a desire to improve the appearance of property and where there is a civic pride that there is set forth a lesson in community interest that is bound to be far reaching in its effect and to accomplish much desired results.

The Boy Scouts may well be asked to help in carrying many a project to success but they are not going to be very strongly impressed unless they see that those to whom they look for guidance and example set a pace that at least equals what is expected of them.

When it comes to a city cleanup it shouldn't be left to George. Let everyone do it.

TO PRINCETON'S CREDIT.

Success in athletic contests is strongly desired by the graduate as well as the undergraduate bodies of the respective colleges, whether they are large or small, but above all there is a strong insistence that they shall be won upon merit and not by dodging the established requirements.

That is plainly set forth in the action which has been recently taken whereby the captains of three teams at Princeton have been declared ineligible to participate in further intercollegiate events, and perhaps a fact that stands out more prominently than the others is that the bringing to light of the ineligibility of the captains was due to a movement that was set on foot by undergraduates following talk to the effect that an injustice was being attempted.

After the conditions had been investigated by a committee of undergraduates, the situation, together with recommendations, was laid before a committee representing Yale, Harvard and Princeton with the result that the men are not to be allowed to compete. It is regretted of course by the institution supporters and followers but it displays the spirit of fairness that gives added interest to college games.

As long as there are requirements which are expected to govern each and every college team there is no other honorable course than to abide by them. That is what Princeton is doing, though it hurts temporarily and yet it is action that stands out greatly to its credit. In fact no institution but he could afford to do otherwise.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Henry Ford on the Rocks" says a headline, but don't worry, it refers to a fishing schooner only.

How the democrats do like to criticize that great Jacksonian policy of "To the victors belong the spoils."

The man on the corner says: Those who pick the pennant winning team at this date should include a reservation.

April is apparently disposed to delay the discharge of the furnace man till the household is forced to call in the loan man the next day.

From some of the reports we are getting from California, the residents of that part of the Pacific slope are not immune from serious illness.

Senator Borah is inclined to believe that there is a growing sentiment for his league, but he will never be accused of any such weakness.

New Britain's election seems to show that those who succeeded in getting a nomination on a winning ticket are not always assured of election.

If there were more cases like that at Trenton where a woman has been arrested for threatening to commit murder there would be less homicides.

The attitude of the German delegates at the Geneva conference stands out in marked contrast to that of the Russians, and it is decidedly to their credit.

It is now claimed Bismarck foretold the present situation of Germany may back in 1858. And we presume he made other predictions about which nothing is heard.

As it comes to the senate the agricultural appropriation bill does not carry the first seed appropriation. That of course may or may not mean something. It recanted but didn't leave the house that way.

IN REGARD TO NAMES

"The Scabbietacks are so original," cooed the lady with the sentimental turn of mind. "What do you suppose they have named the children? Mimosa? Isn't that dear and quaint?"

"It's a crime!" declared the practical man. "Mimosa! It might be a net monkey, a \$10 a week summer resort villa or a bus potter! Every child has a right to a sane, sensible name which will be recognized everywhere as a human name and nothing else! All boys should be christened John, George or Thomas or the like and girls should be called Mary, Gertrude, Sarah."

"My gracious!" pretty broke in the fluffy girl in the orange organdie frock frothed over with ruffles. "Those names sound as though they weighed 200 and stepped out in large, flat-headed shoes that were buttoned up! How about Lillian and Corabelle and—"

"Awful!" the practical man said merrily, turning over the child of vision scabbied comfortably in his mind. "I scabbied by the shoulder the other day a roughneck of a red-headed boy with buck teeth who was throwing mud at every one who passed and when I reared, 'What's your name?' he roared back with fire in his eye that his name was Claude and he'd bash my face in if I didn't leave him alone!"

"Mimosa! I expect when she grows up Mimosa will go in for woman suffrage in its advanced stages, wear mannish clothes and make speeches. Miss Mimosa Scabbietacks, the children will read, 'Will address the convention on "How to Lobby Votes and Keep Out of the Pen." Admission 50 cents."

"The very ideal!" the sentimental lady protested. "She is the cutest little baby with soft ringlets and—"

"You can't at all tell what kind of cats the cutest kittens are growing up to be!" reminded the practical man. "All this trouble would be avoided if babies were numbered. Mr. and Mrs. Pontoon, together with their interesting family, Pontoons 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, left today for the seashore, where it is hoped the salt air will materially benefit the health of Pontoon 3, who has been ill this summer. How much simpler! Instantaneously one gets a picture of that family,

whereas if a jumble of names like Flaretta Pontoon, Clarence Pontoon, Alteria and Rosamond were hurled at one merely jumbled confusion would result. "I think Geraldine is a perfectly lovely name!" sighed the fluffy girl. "If only I had been named Geraldine instead of Clara I should have been so much happier. Would it it have been nice?"

"Impossible!" the practical man was betrayed into saying. "There are cases where names are subordinated to persons and—"

"My parents named me Martha Jane!" broke in the elderly young woman with a serious purpose in life and one eye on the practical man. She glanced severely at the fluffy young person. "I have never ceased to be thankful to them! I agree with you perfectly, Mr. Umpire, that names have much to do with the molding of character, and I know that I should not be the sensible, competent person I am today had I been called otherwise."

"Yes, indeed!" the practical man broke in largely, turning to the fluffy young person. "Of course Geraldine, perhaps a more expressive of—er—youth and brightness and—er—beauty, now that you mention it—"

When the minister heard I was to be christened Max Jane," insisted the serious young woman, "he approved highly and said any child so named would be certain to well fill her place in life."

"How on earth did he know you would grow to weigh as much as you do?" cried the fluffy young person innocently and admiringly. "You ought to let him know how true his prophecy was—though I do suppose after all these years he's alive, is he?" I think I'll just change my name to Geraldine anyhow and—"

"There are other ways of changing it than that way," murmured the practical man softly in her shell-like ear. "Don't you want to walk down and look at the moonlight on the lake?"

"Well!" snapped the elderly young woman with the serious purpose, "she watched the two disappear. 'I don't want to be unkind in the least—but if it was the custom to name people he'd have got his first on the list! You can't tell one single thing about men, not a thing!'"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Preventing Wormy Apples

Mr. Editor: This is my third letter about spraying for wormy apples. One never knows when he is eating a wormy apple what he will strike next bite. A small moth is responsible for wormy apples. The moths are called codling moths. They are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, left today for the seashore, where it is hoped the salt air will materially benefit the health of Pontoon 3, who has been ill this summer. How much simpler! Instantaneously one gets a picture of that family,

however he had grown to be the great man of blood and iron, framing his great empire until it was so perfect that it needed but the Franco-Prussian war to mould it into one of the greatest of the world's empires. Through all this period one triumph of his policy had followed another, but the greatest of them all, no doubt, was the reconciliation of Austria.

Bismarck was a statesman. He won his battles through diplomacy and not the sword. Had he retained his strength and had he lived in 1914, he might have prevented the world war. When in 1871 he found the military power so greatly increased, he was not to be unkind in the least—but if it was the custom to name people he'd have got his first on the list! You can't tell one single thing about men, not a thing!"

On June 15, 1888, Bismarck stood at the bedside of the dying emperor. With him passed the support on which Bismarck's power rested. The new Emperor, Frederick III, reigned lasted but 99 days. The emperor's death was followed by the death of the emperor's son, Prince Wilhelm, who assumed the throne on June 15, 1888. He died on June 15, 1888. He died on June 15, 1888. He died on June 15, 1888.

The prince spent the winter of 1889 at Friedrichsruh. He returned to Berlin at the end of January he found that his influence and authority had been undermined. Bismarck was 75 years of age when the great rupture occurred between himself and the emperor took place. The emperor had, on several occasions, discussed questions of administration with some of Bismarck's colleagues without consulting him. The emperor called the emperor's attention to the constitutional provision that the chancellor was responsible for all acts of the ministers and secretaries of states. The emperor demanded that a new order be drawn up reversing this decree.

Bismarck refused to do this, whereupon the emperor proposed to take away from the chancellor that supreme position he had so long enjoyed; to recall into his own hands immediate control over all departments. In this degradation of his position Bismarck would not acquiesce, and he had no other alternative but to resign.

The emperor was limited in his demand for a speedy resignation. When he saw the attitude of his people he tried to make it appear friendly, and raised the retired chancellor to the rank of field marshal and created him Duke of Lauenburg. But no outward honors could recompense Bismarck for the affront he had received.

The rest Bismarck had so often longed for came too late. Forty years he had passed in public life and he was tired of his career. Besides, for two years the miserable quarrel continued. But Bismarck's interest in public affairs never flagged and his mind and spirit were still unbroken when a sudden return of his health overtook him, and on the last day of July, 1898, he died at Friedrichsruh.

The distinction of being the youngest prime minister in Canada and perhaps in the whole British empire belongs to Hon. Charles A. Dunning who has accepted the responsibility of

the codling moth. This is hardly true for boys will eat any sort of wormy apple. These first wormy apples fall to the ground and there rot. It is the second generation that does the real harm.

Hence if a large setting of fruit comes and you have not sprayed, you must plan to spray for the second generation or brood of the codling moth. Find out just when this brood is to appear and spray with all the thoroughness you possess. See that every apple on the tree is forced to this second brood. You will still have your crop of apples and few wormy ones.

Weather always permits. The second spraying and if this is done thoroughly one can feel disturbed because we miss the first spraying but we can take comfort in the knowledge that we can do the second spraying on brown and rotten apples in the fall because our apples are superior in size if smaller in numbers.

Yours very truly,
ALLEN LATHAM,
Norwich, April 13, 1922.

FAMOUS MEN.

BISMARCK

Prince Von Bismarck, who made possible the building of the German empire, which has been rent asunder through the ambition of the recent emperor, is entitled to take rank among the great men of the world because of his accomplishments that covered a long life of eighty-three years.

The prince was born in 1815, just a month before Napoleon escaped from Elba. During the first fifty years of his life he was not given the privilege of seeing a Prussian army march out to meet a foreign foe. In this time,

Today's Birthdays

Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary, who has been mentioned for the governor generalship of the Irish Free State, born in London, 43 years ago today.

Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Queen Victoria and aunt of King George, born 65 years ago today.

Elmer Dover, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, born at McConvilleville, N. C., 49 years ago today.

Nestor Montoya, congressman-at-large from New Mexico, born at Albuquerque, N. M., 60 years ago today.

Rose Coghlan, the once famous actress who is reported ill and destitute in New York, born at Peterboro, England, 72 years ago today.

John J. Cartney, one of the foremost of American electrical engineers, born at Cambridge, Mass., 61 years ago today.

1847—The Earl of Warwick, who was called the "King-maker," killed in battle of Barnet.

1878—Philip III, the feeble successor of the strong Philip II, king of Spain, born in Madrid. Died there March 31, 1621.

1812—That part of West Florida west of Pearl River was annexed to Louisiana.

1813—Junius Spencer Morgan, founder of the great New York banking firm, born at Holyoke, Mass., died at Monte Carlo April 3, 1890.

1847—Col. Moses P. Handy, celebrated journalist, born at Warrenton, Mo. Died at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8, 1898.

1865—President Lincoln was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth. (Died April 15).

1886—The cities of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, were wrecked by a tornado.

1919—Fatal riots occurred in India, in Lahore and Allahabad.

Stories That Recall Others

Sunday School Problems

A young woman has a class of children in a Sunday school and recently she told them the Bible story of Noah and the ark, elaborating a smidge on the construction of the ark and the man-

ner in which the animals made their way into the house of refuge.

After she had finished the story she was amazed as well as asked when a little boy asked: "Buy, teacher, who guided the thing?"

"Hello, Pat, going away?" greeted Bill.

"Nops," answered Pat.

"Must be waiting for some one," remarked Bill.

"Nops," replied Pat.

"Well, Pat, will you kindly tell me what you are doing here?" asked Bill.

"Just came down to look over the papers that people leave on the seats," replied Pat.

Two young men who looked to be about 18 years old happened to meet at the station.

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**ADVISE YOUR FRIENDS
TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
PASNIK'S EFFORTS
IN
MERCHANDISING
HUNDREDS OF NEW HATS,
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Norwich, Putnam and Westerly
Willimantic, Danielson

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If So, Look There Before You Buy!**

forming a new Government for the Province of Saskatchewan. At the age of 48 the New Premier comes to a high place unusually early in life, comparatively speaking. A native of England, Mr. Dunning came to Canada in early manhood and in 1892 began his career in Saskatchewan as a farmer. Almost from the start his career has been one of marked achievements. While engaged in farming he made a special study of marketing problems, and before he was 26 he had helped to organize and become manager of a farmers' co-operative elevator company. At 31 he became a member of the legislature, where his ability and force of character brought him early notice, and insured ultimate prominence in Provincial politics. For some years he has held the position of Provincial Treasurer.

Today's Anniversaries

1471—The Earl of Warwick, who was called the "King-maker," killed in battle of Barnet.

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